Industrial units in residental areas

1447. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1074 given in the Rajya Sabha on 29th November, 2007 and state;

(a) whether the industrial unit referred to in the reply as well as one more unit are still running in the residential areas of Buxi Bazar, Allahabad;

(b) the reasons for delay in enforcing the orders of the closure;

(c) the date and details of action taken against these industrial units for violating the environmental Acts;

(d) the reasons for allowing these industrial units to function in residential area despite their not having NOC and other environmental clearances; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against official found lax in performing their duty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As reported by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), there is only one industrial unit namely, M/s. Natraj Tiles running in the residential areas of Buxi Bazar, Allahabad. The UPPCB had requested the Nagar Nigam, Allahabad to take action against the unit but due to certain legal issues, closure of the industrial unit could not take place. The UPPCB thereafter issued show-cause notice to the unit under Section 31A of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 on 27.11.07 for violating the Environmental Acts. In compliance to the show-cause notice, the response given by the unit was not found satisfactory by the UPPCB. Consequently, the Board issued closure order against M/s. Natraj Tiles, Buxi Bazar, Allahabad on 5.3.08 and the unit is reported to have been closed down on 6.3.08. The UPPCB has initiated actions with respect to the delay in this regard.

Increasing sea level

†1448. SHRI BANWARI LAL KANCHHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the consequent upon well-known Global Warming the sea level is increasing continuously;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government for protection of coastal areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government is aware of the implication of the sea level rise due to projected climate change. The past observations on the mean sea level along the Indian coast show a long-term rising trend of about 1.0 millimetre (mm)/year. The recent data suggests a rising trend of 2.5 mm/year in the sea-level along Indian coastline. Model simulation studies, indicate that the oceanic region adjoining the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian subcontinent is likely to warm at its surface by about 1.5-2 degree Centigrade by the middle of this century and by about 2.3-3.5 degree Centigrade by the end of the century. The corresponding thermal expansion related sea-level rise is expected to be between 15 cm and 38 cm by the middle of this century and between 46 cm and 59 cm by the end of the century.

(b) and (c) In May, 2007 the Government set up "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change". The Terms of Reference of the Committee are to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts and any other matter relevant to these. Three meetings of the Committee have been held.

Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change was constituted on 6th June, 2007 to evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level and provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change. The Council has decided, *inter alia,* to prepare a National Action Plan on Climate Change to address the challenges of climate change.

India's benefits under provisions of Clean Development Mechanism

1449. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has benefitted from the provisions of Clean Development Mechanism initiated by Kyoto Protocol which allows developed countries to fund clean projects in developing countries;

(b) if so, whether we are mobilizing international support for continuance of Kyoto Protocol beyond 2012 which coincides with its expiry; and

(c) if so, any other international bodies' agreements in operation under which India could get financial support to reduce global emissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as on 8 March, 2008, 316 projects from India have been registered with the CDM Executive Board, which is the highest by any country so far in the world. The expected average annual Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) from these projects work out to approximately 29 million. Also as on date India has accorded Host Country Approval to 892 projects in various fields including Energy Efficiency, Fuel Switching, Industrial Process, Municipal Solid Waste, Renewables and Forestry.

As per Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol, commitments for periods subsequent to 2012 for Annex-I Parties shall be established and agreed to by parties. At the Climate Change Conference at Bali in December, 2007 which was attended by representatives of over 180 countries, *inter alia* Bali Action Plan was agreed envisaging the launching of a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through